

Amendments to the Drawings:

Figure 1 has been amended to add reference identifiers 10, 16 and 30 as requested by the Examiner.

Attachments: 1 Replacement Sheet
1 Annotated Sheet

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Amendments were made to the specification to correct errors and to clarify the specification. No new matter has been added by any of the amendments to the specification.

Claims 3, 10, 13 and 18 are pending in the present application. Claims 3, 10, 13 and 18 have been amended, and Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14-17 and 19 have been cancelled, herewith. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. Drawings

The drawings were objected to as not containing reference signs 10, 16, 30 and 130. Applicants are submitting concurrently herewith a replacement sheet for Figure 1 that includes reference signs 10, 16 and 30. As to missing reference sign 130, Applicants are amending the Specification herewith to modify this reference in the Specification, in order to match an existing reference sign (110) in the drawings.

Therefore, the objection to the drawings has been overcome.

II. Specification

The specification was objected to, with the Examiner noting the reference character "CPU 30" appears to use an incorrect number. Applicants believe the above described change being made to Figure 1 corrects this problem, as reference number '23' for the CPU is being changed to '30'.

Therefore, the objection to the specification has been overcome.

III. Claim Objection

Several claims were objected to as containing improper antecedent basis. Applicants have amended the claims in accordance with the Examiner's suggested changes.

Therefore, the objection to the claims has been overcome.

IV. 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed towards non-statutory subject matter. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled herewith, without prejudice or disclaimer, for possible pursuant in a continuation application.

Claim 3 has been amended to be in independent form. Claim 3 has also been amended to include the features of dependent Claims 4 and 5.

With respect to the rejection of Claims 1-5, the Examiner states that no tangible output or result is provided that would be observed by a user. Applicants urge error in such user-observation test, as there is no requirement that a tangible result be observed by a user in order for a claim to comply with 35 U.S.C. § 101. While abstract ideas, natural phenomena, and laws of nature are not eligible for patenting, methods and products employing abstract ideas, natural phenomena, and laws of nature to perform a real-world function may well be, MPEP 2106(IV)(C). In evaluating whether a claim meets the requirements of section 101, the claim must be considered as a whole to determine whether it is for a particular application of an abstract idea, natural phenomenon, or law of nature, and not for the abstract idea, natural phenomenon, or law of nature itself, MPEP 2106(IV)(C). Claim 3 is not directed to a mere abstract idea, natural phenomenon, or law of nature, but instead is directed to a method (which is a process, and processes are one of the four explicitly enumerated classes of statutory subject matter under 35 USC 101), and such method provides a practical application in that it provides improved communication capabilities between two computer systems, through the use of header compression techniques. The Examiner states that the claims are merely directed to ‘moving back and forth of data from client to server with no output or result’. Applicants urge that to the contrary, the fact that data is processed and moved from one system to another is in itself an output, the output being the data that is moved between these two system components - which is a useful, concrete and tangible result that provides a practical utility, and therefore Claim 3 does not fall within a judicial exception of abstract idea, natural phenomenon, or law of nature¹. Accordingly, since Claim 3 is directed to a specifically enumerated class of statutory subject matter (a ‘process’) and does not fall within a judicial exception, such claim complies with both 35 USC 101 and the MPEP requirements spelled out in section 2106. In addition, there is no user-observance requirement that must be met, as alleged by the Examiner in rejecting such claim.

Further with respect to Claim 3, such claim recites receiving a message including a compressed header, and this compressed header is an additional useful, concrete and tangible result that provides a practical application and does not fail within a judicial exception.

Further with respect to Claim 3 (which was amended to include the features of dependent Claims 4 and 5), such claims recites forming another compressed header, and this another compressed header that is formed is an additional useful, concrete and tangible result that provides a practical application and does not fail within a judicial exception.

¹ The Examiner should also consult Claim 1 of the presently cited Birdwell reference (US 6,032,197) used in the current 35 USC 103 rejection to see that the exchange of data between two systems is patentable. Numerous data protocols/handshakes that are directed to the exchange of data between systems are also patentable, as evidenced by Claim 1 of US Patent 7,222,152; Claim 1 of US Patent 7,177,628; etc.

Claims 6-9 have been cancelled herewith, without prejudice or disclaimer, for possible pursuant in a continuation application.

Claims 11-12 and 16-17 have been cancelled herewith, without prejudice or disclaimer, for possible pursuant in a continuation application.

With respect to Claims 10, 13 and 18, Applicants initially traverse for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 3, and urge (i) these claims are directed to a specifically enumerated class of statutory subject matter (a 'process') and (ii) these claims do not fall within a judicial exception. Accordingly, such claims comply with both 35 U.S.C. § 101 and the MPEP requirements spelled out in section 2106. In addition, there is no user-observance requirement that must be met, as alleged by the Examiner in rejecting such claims. Thus, it is urged that these claims have been erroneously rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

Further with respect to Claim 13 (which has been amended to recited features of dependent Claims 14 and 15), such claim explicitly recites a server receiving a message including a compressed header, and therefore does not fail within a judicial exception.

Further with respect to Claims 18, such claim recites receiving a message including a compressed header, and this compressed header is an additional useful, concrete and tangible result that provides a practical application and does not fail within a judicial exception.

Further with respect to Claim 18 (which was amended to include the features of Claim 19), such claim recited returning an identifier for a generated uncompressed header, and this identifier and the generated uncompressed header are both useful, concrete and tangible results that provides a practical application and do not fail within a judicial exception.

Therefore, the rejection of Claims 1-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 has been overcome.

V. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

Claims 1-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Birdwell (U.S. Patent No. 6,032,197) in view of Chambers (U.S. Patent No. 5,426,779). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled herewith, without prejudice or disclaimer, for possible pursuant in a continuation application.

With respect to Claim 3, such claim has been amended to be in independent form, and also amended to include the features previously recited in dependent Claims 4 and 5. As amended, such claim recites "wherein if the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable, then handling said message by forming another uncompressed header based on said reference header and said changes, and returning another identifier for said other uncompressed header to the second data

processing system, said another identifier being assigned by the first data processing system for use in another compressed header generated by the second data processing system”. None of the cited references teach or suggest the *conditional returning of an identifier* based upon whether or not the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable. In rejecting this claimed feature, the Examiner cites Birdwell’s teaching at col. 6, lines 11- 20 and col. 2, line 66 – column 3, line 6. It is urged that the Birdwell header index value references a memory location at a destination client, and in particular is used to reference an entry in a header table at the destination client of where a header is (or will be) stored in the destination client (Birdwell col. 6, lines 11-20). There is no teaching or suggestion that the data processing system that receives a message (i.e. the Birdwell destination client) itself *returns an identifier for use in a compressed header*. The Birdwell header index value is not described as being returned to anything, but instead is used internally within Birdwell’s destination client.

Still further, this returning of an identifier is conditioned upon whether or not the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable. In rejecting the ‘performance impact’ aspect of Claim 3, the Examiner cites Chambers as teaching ‘the general concept of checking on the outcome of compression’. Applicants urge that Claim 3 is not merely directed to the general concept of checking on the outcome of compression, but instead recites specific operational steps the conditionally occur based upon a header compression impact determination. This is different from the teachings of Chambers for several reasons. First, Claim 3 is not merely directed to a general performance determination regarding compression, as alleged to be taught by Chambers, but instead is specifically directed to performance implications pertaining to *header compression* (per Claim 3, ‘determining impact of *header compression* on performance’). None of the cited references teach or suggest any type of performance determination with respect to header compression. Secondly, Chambers describes an after-the-fact check on the compression results that exist after actually performing compression. This is done since some attempts at compression actually result in a larger file than the file size that existed prior to compression (Chambers col. 7, lines 35-40). Accordingly, Chambers *requires* a check be done after-the-fact (after performing the compression) due to this compression anomaly. In contrast, per the features of Claim 3, the compression suitability is done before-the-fact – i.e. before attempting the operations that subsequently occur if it is determined before-the-fact that the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable. Thus, Chambers does not teach or suggest any type of before-the-fact header compression impact determination that is then used to conditionally perform the particular operations as claimed. Further yet, the Chambers (after-the-fact) compression suitability determination does not result in any type of conditional returning of an identifier based upon whether or not the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable. Claim 3 expressly recites “wherein if the impact of header compression on performance is determined to be favorable, then handling said

message by forming another uncompressed header based on said reference header and said changes, and returning another identifier for said another uncompressed header to the second data processing system, said another identifier being assigned by the first data processing system for use in another compressed header generated by the second data processing system”. Thus, it is further urged that the Chambers reference does not overcome the teaching/suggestion deficiencies identified above with respect to the conditional identifier return and the teachings of the cited Birdwell reference.

Applicants further show that notwithstanding the fact that the combined teachings of the cited references do not teach or suggest the conditional identifier return feature, there would also not have been any motivation or other reason to modify such teachings to include this missing claimed feature. As to the Birdwell reference, such system is directed to a unidirectional broadcast system where data is only transmitted in one direction, and not bi-directionally (Birdwell col. 2, lines 6-9; col. 3, lines 65 – 67). Thus, there is no mechanism to provide any type of ‘return path’ to return such an identifier (Birdwell col. 4, lines 1-2). Still further, Birdwell requires that the ‘compressing’ processor provide an identifier for use by a decompressing processor (Birdwell col. 3, lines 1-25), which is in effect just the opposite of what is recited in the claims – where the decompressing processor assigns an identifier to the decompressed data and then returns this identifier to the other processor for subsequent use. Due to the exactly opposite functions being performed with respect to the identifier’s creation/assignment, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to essentially re-architect the entire system to switch the roles of the compressing device/computer and the decompressing device/computer as such change would in essence eviscerate the entire teachings and desires of Birdwell – which is particularly evident when viewed in light of Birdwell’s unidirectional broadcast system which has no mechanisms for a recipient of a compressed message (decompress-side system) to transmit or return an identifier back to the compress-side system. Birdwell explicitly acknowledges that bi-directional data transfer techniques do not work in unidirectional systems (col. 1, line 65 – col. 2, line 3). As to the cited Chambers reference, such reference similarly does not contemplate any need or reason to return a header identifier to another system (e.g. the one performing compression), *as the system for which the performance impact is determined to be appropriate or not is the same system that performs the compression*, and therefore there would be no need or reason to conditionally return a header identifier to another system for use in another compressed header, as it is the same Chambers system that performs the (after-the-fact) compression suitability check, that also performs the compression - and hence there would be no need or reason to provide information *to another system* to assist in compression processing. Thus, in addition to the combined teachings having missing claimed features (as described in detail above), it is further urged that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify such combination to include such missing claimed features.

Accordingly, (1) as none of the cited references teach or suggest the claimed conditional return of a header identifier depending upon whether or not header compression is determined to have a favorable impact on performance, and (2) there would have been no reason or motivation to modify such teachings to provide that above described missing claimed features, it is urged that amended Claim 3 is not obvious in view of the cited references.

Applicants traverse the rejection of Claims 10 for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 3.

Therefore, the rejection of Claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

VI. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

Claims 13-14 and 16-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Birdwell (U.S. Patent No. 6,032,197) in view of Culbert (U.S. Patent No. 5,696,926). This rejection is respectfully traversed for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 3, as it is urged that the additional cited Culbert reference does not overcome the teaching/suggestion deficiencies identified above with respect to Claim 3.

Therefore, the rejection of Claims 13-14 and 16-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

VII. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Birdwell (U.S. Patent No. 6,032,197) in view of Chambers (U.S. Patent No. 5,426,779), and further in view of Culbert (U.S. Patent No. 5,696,926). This rejection is respectfully traversed for similar reasons to those given above with respect to Claim 3, as it is urged that the additional cited Culbert reference does not overcome the teaching/suggestion deficiencies identified above with respect to Claim 3.

Therefore, the rejection of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

VIII. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the cited references and is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: June 6, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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